ready to go as low in the dirt as the slave-breeders desire; but their followers still contain a good deal of the old Free-Soil leaven, while those of Wood and O'Coner are men who can be relied on under all circumstances. For our part, as impartial witnesses, we can testify that the Soft delegation will more truly represent the sentiments of the majority of the Northern Democracy, which, after all offorts, instinctively revolts at the atrocious and extreme doctrines of which Messrs. O'Conor and Wood are advocates. But, whether this fact will secure the admission of the Softs, is a question.

In a speech delivered before the Legislature of Kentucky, a little more than nine years ago, HENRY CLAY thus clearly described the condition of parties at the present day:

"If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave. Low of the agitation for the extension of Slavery; should continue and facersio, and become alarming, it will lead to the formation of two new partners one for the Union and the other against the Union. And the platform of that Union party will be the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Union that And if it should be necessary to form such a party, and it about the accordingly formed, I announce myself, in this place, a member of that party, whatever may be its component elements."

These new parties, or rather old parties with new names, are respectively the Calhona Democra ey, which labors for the nullification of the Constitution and the dissolution of the Union, and the Republican party which stands for both the mainten. ance of the Constitution, and the perpetuity of the Republic. It is, then, plain that Mr. Clay, were he living, would be a member of the Republican party. Beside he always believed in the great object of the Republican party, the restriction of Slavery to its original limits, and for that reason also would have probably been a Republican.

Mr. George Briggs, Member of Congress from this city, telegraphed to the Union-saving meeting at the Academy of Music, that his heart was with them, but he must remain in person at Washington and vote against the election of Mr. Sherman. We beg to assure Mr. Briggs that, in the opinion of the large mass of those who sent him to Congress, both his heart and his voice are put to a very bad usethe former in sympathizing with a movement whose only effect is to embolden those who threaten a dissolution in the event of being beaten in the coming Presidential contest-the latter, in preventing an organization of the House of Representatives, and encouraging the fire-eating factionists to persist in efforts to cripple the action of one branch of the Government, and ultimately break up the Confederacy. And this be calls "Conservatism!"

"I tell you, gentlemen," said a leading Democratic politician to a small assemblage at Washington, at the time when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was being urged through Congress, " I tell you gentle-" men, this bill will lay us all in our political " graves; but the party requires it, and we must " submit to the sacrifice."

-He was right in his presentiment, and in the same way those Democratic leaders who are now yielding to the party pressure, and either tacitly or openly adopting the Disunion programme which the Southern masters of the Democratic organization have forced upon it, will also find that they will be buried by it so deep that their remains will never again be seen among men.

It is now seen that our recent so-called Union meeting, though got up for the benefit of Horatio Seymour and the Soft politicians of Tammany Hall, has turned out to the profit of Fernando Wood and his Spartan phalanx of Hards. Tals is one reason why The Journal of Commerce and The Express are so chary of praise for the frank and uncompromising speech of Mr. O'Conor, in which the true points at issue between the Disunionist Democracy and the Constitutional Republicans were so distinctly stated. It would be a curious instance of political justice if that meeting, instead of making Horatio Seymour the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, should result in conferring that distinction on Charles O'Conor.

" I may be asked," exclaimed Henry Clay in one of his speeches, "as I have been asked, when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I " answer, Never! Never! Never!" This, however, is by ne means the language of the present Demoeratic party. They are for the dissolution of the Union in case they are beaten in the next Presidential election. Such is the result of their abandoning the political doctrines of Jefferson and Jack son for these of Mr. Calhonn of South Carolina.

How can the Union be saved? By letting every white man South and North know, and keeping the facts before them, that the Union contains thirty millions of people, while the slave owners are only three hundred and fifty thousand! Shall this handful long be permitted to keep the millions in a state of constant uprear, excitement, and turmoil! Let us say mildly, but firmly-No!

Judge Parker, last evening, said that the only way of saving the Union was to control the press and the pulpit. That is what Postmaster-General Holt has just provided for in the South. Does Judge Parker think the Holtian system had better be introduced here as preliminary to the disruption of the Union, threatened by his party in Congress !

MORTON S. WILKINSON, esq., a lawyer, and one of the oldest residents of Minnesota-Republican, of course-has been chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of that State. The vote stood-Wilkinson, 79; Gen. Shields, 33; Gorman, 1.

EFFECTS OF OPIUM AND SULPHATE OF QUININE .-The Union Medicale publishes some views of M. Gub-ler, Physician to the Boujon Hospital, at Paris, respecting the reciprocal effects of opium and the sulphate of quinine. These effects he believes to be ant-gonistic, and hence recommends that they should never be given simultaneously, unless one be intended to act as an autidote to the other. The attention of M. Gabler was first drawn to this subject by observing that the specific effects of quinine, given in a large dose-upward of twenty grains in a case of acute rheumatism, were absent. The patient took at the same time about five grains of the extract of opium. Thinking it possible that the two medicines neutralized each other, he increased the dose of quinine, and at the same time diminished that of the opium. No particular effect was noticed. Finally, he omitted the latter drug entirely, and prescribed the alkaloid alone, in the original dose when its peculiar effects became promptly manifest. Similar results, observed in other cases, have confirmed M. Gubler in the belief that these medicines are antagonistic to each other. The explanation of this effect, if it be a constant one, is, according to M. Gubler, as follows: The opium introduced into the system produces the symptoms of cerebral congestion; the pulse and temperature are raised, the skin becomes moist, the face is flushed, the popils are contracted, and either profound shunber or delirium follows, according to the dose taken. A partial congestion of the brain being the physiological cause of sleep, he concludes that opium produces that symptom by causing such conges-tion. The peculiar effects of quinine, however, hitherto attributed to congestion, are really due to un opposite state of things, or cerebral anamia.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH,

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribers WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1852.

THE SENATE PRINTER. The Democratic Caucus of the Senate to-day nominated Mr. Bowman Printer. The President made his nomination a personal point, and used all the influence at his command to secure success, by direct appeals to Senators and by other appliances of power. It is supposed the job will be worth nearly \$100,000, as the whole discretionary patronage of the Administration will be thrown there. Notwithstanding the quarrel had with Mr. Wendell, he will do the work.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Judge Roosevelt was confirmed U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York vice Judge Parker, declined. His acceptance was ascertained before he was nominated. The Presi dent is thus relieved of an importunity for a foreign appointment

A number of Postmasters were also confirmed. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The aggregate imports, free and dutiable, for the last fiscal year were \$338,768,130.

The exports, including specie, were \$356,789,-

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Mr. Farnsworth's speech to-day deranged the programme for the Speakership. The hope was entertained, if the ballotings proceeded upon the meeting of the house, developments would have occurred which probably would have resulted in an election before te-morrow night. That expectation must now be deferred, and, probably, be disappointed. The Opposition have steadily gained by silence and voting, and lost in every attempt to depart from that wise policy. There is a united sentiment against any such departure.

The House mustered 212 on the only ballot had to-day, there being eleven pairs. Mr. Sherman received 103, four short of an election. The Democratic vote could not rally again, and Mr. Millson is virtually abundoned after his failure to combine the Southern Opposition upon him. It is the desire of some of the leaders to revive Mr. Boceck for party concentration. Others are willing to try Mr. Anderson of Missouri and Mr. Maynard, in the hope of coercing a united South. A third interest still looks to Mr. Davis of Indiana for a rally. All the cardidates named are objectionable in some quarters, and not one is capable of commanding the entire Democratic strength, much less of attracting other support. Unless the temper of the House should change suddenly, there will be no adjournment over a single day during the holidays, though the attendance will be reduced by pairs.

Mr. Wieslow attempted a resolution suspending further ballots till the 5th of January, but was cried down. The Republican side mean to resist every interference with a steady effort at organization, and compel the Democracy to assume the whole responsibility of delay.

Mr. Logan of Illinois defended the action of persons in his District who arrested negroes on suspicion of being runaways, and imprisoned them until their masters could be advertised for and dis

Mr. Farnsworth scourged him for the admission, as the Representative of a Free State.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859. A postal convention has been executed between the commester General and the Minister of Belgium. restablishing a regular exchange of correspondence, it closed mails, between the United States and Belgium to be conveyed, via England, once a week, or oftener, and in coincidence, as far as possible, with the regular sailing of the Anglo-American steamers.

The single rate for letters and samples of merchanciae originating in the United States and destined for the States and Sta

cise originating in the United States and destined for Belgium, or vice versa, is fixed at 27 cents, of which prepayment is optional in either country. There are also provisions for printed matter. The transmission of closed mails under this convention is to commence

on the 21st of January next.

Provision is also made for the direct exchange of mails between the two countries by means of any di-rect lines of mail steamers which may hereafter be established between the United States and Belgium, at the combined single rate of 15 cents for each letter or packet, not exceeding balf an ounce in weight, and

pre-payment being optional.

The difficulty between Senator Johnson of Arkansas and Representative Hindman, which it was supposed a few days ago would lead to a hostife meeting, habeen smicably cettled through Messrs. Toombs and

a few days ago would lead to a nostile meeting, and been amicably cettled through Messrs. Toombs and Pryor.

The Hon. Judge Mason of Iowa, late Commissioner of Patents, has become connected with The New-York Scientific Smerican.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 21st says that the Medical College of Georgis has resolved to invite Scuthern students at the North to finish their course of instruction there free.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature of South Carolina suspending till June, 1861, the law requiring \$1 in specie to be in the vanits of the banks in the State to every dollar in circulation.

In the Democratic Senatorial caucus, to-day, after a full discussion of the charges against Gen. Bowman, of The Constitution newspaper, he was nominated as Printer to that body by a vote of 20 against 5.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: N. B. Browne, Postmaster at Philadelphia; Israel T. Hatch, Postmaster at Ruffalo: Mr. Vattier, Postmaster at Cincinnali, and Mr. Bishop, Commissioner of Patents.

The indications are that there will be no quorum in the Senate until Tuesday week, the 2d of January, and consequently it is not probable that the President's Meessage will be communicated prior to that time.

Mr. Baring, and several others of the prominent bankers in London, have made a joint appeal to the British Cabinet to recognize the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Lord John Russell appointed the 5th of December for an official interview with these gentlemen, and it was believed that the British Government was favorable to the appeal.

The Legislature of Virginia, by a joint resolution, has accepted the flag presented that Commonwealth by the entizens of Philadelphia, viewing it as a renewal of the evidence of its heroic donors devoted patriotism.

The vote for Speaker to day showed that Mr. Sher-

The vote for Speaker to-day showed that Mr. Sherman, as heretofore, lacked four votes of an election. Fifty-three votes were scattered among twenty-four gentlemen, none of whom received more than eight votes, and fourteen of them enly one each.

Col. Davis and suff have arrived here, with a large amount of ordinance stores on the way to Richmond. Only one company remains on guard off Charlestown, Va. Quiet is entirely restored.

XXXVITH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... Washington, Dec. 23, 1839.
Mr. PUGH introduced a bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.
Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to provide for a temporary government and to create the office of Surveyor General for the Territory of Arizona. Also, a bill directing the manner in which the testimony of certain jusicial officers may be taken for the use of Enited States Courts.

certain judicial officers may be taken to United States Courts.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

After the Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

Mr. FARNSWORTH being entitled to the floor, said the walking to give way for a motion to properly to the said to the said to the said to the said to the walking to give way for a motion to pro-

Mr. RUFFIN and other Democratic members jected, insisting on Mr. Farnsworth either proceeding with his remarks or abandoning the floor altogether.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said he made the proposition in good faith. He did not desire to place any impediment in the way of organization. He and his Repart-

lican friends had been here nearly three weeks, desirous and anxions to vote for a Speaker. They had no disposition to discuss the Slavery question now, but would wait till an organization was effected. He scoke for himself, and did not want the Republican party held responsible for his utterances. He said they had been met here with speeches and resolutions in regard to Helper's pamphlet and a speech of Governor Seward. These things were thrust in their faces with a threatened dissolution of the Union on their account, and it was even threatened bere here a speech bere and it was even threatened bere faces with a threatened dissolution of the Union on their account, and it was even threatened here that if a Republican Speaker is elected the Union shall be severed instanter. He proceeded to read from The Richmond Engineer, a leading Democratic paper, edited by Messree, Ritchie, Fryor, and Dunnevant, of June, 1857, and May and June, 1856, to show that that journal had uttered "irrepressible-confliet" doctrines, and pronounced free society a failure; and had said that a war between the two systems will page everywhere until the one contwo systems will rage everywhere until the one con quers and the other is exterminated. Mr. Seward, said, never uttered "irrepressible-conflict" doctrin-half so strong as that. Senator Hammond, he addehad presented similar sentiments in regard to such a conflict. He denied the authority of any member's holding him responsible for indor-ing Helper's book. It was it as of their business. He read such books as was nothing in his and of the It was not been business. He read such books as be pleased. There was nothing in his part of the country which would not stand the test of free discussion and criticism. He proceeded to "traign the Democratic party for indersing a book called "Black Diamends," written by Mr. Pollard of Virginia, and mende, written by Mr. Pollard of Virginia, and caused to be read various testimonials in its favor, adding that the writer advocates the going into Africa and setzing and deluding the natives to gain their consent to be shipped to this country by the Middle Passage as appentices, and, after getting them here, to induce them to live in perpetual bondage. The writer admitt that it would be an infraction and a violation of the laws of the United States, but justifies it by the necessities of the case, and that the Union could be preserved only by this so-called conservative policy. Is this the sentiment of the Democratic party?

Mr. COBB—I deprecate the reopening of the slavetrede. New, you speak out, and say whether you indorse Helper's book.

Mr. FARNSWORTH would like to ask Mr. Millson

Mr. FARNSWORTH would like to ask Mr. Millson

the question whether he indorsed those sensiments?

Mr. MILLSON replied that he most heartly, unterly, and from the bottom of his heart, deprecated any evasion of the law. (Applause.) He recognized the higher law of sentiment and honor which compelled him to obey the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH wanted to know whether he

was in favor of opening the trade by a repeal of the

Mr. MILLSON replied that he was not prepared to Mr. MILLISON replies that he was not prepared to any whether he was in favor of reopening the slave-trade at some future time, but as the laws of the land forbid engaging in the traille, he believed it uncless to discuss the question, so long as the South remains in the Confederacy. No man there believes in the pre-ent Union the slave-trade can be reopened legally, and no one advocates reopening it illegally. He should like to sak Mr. Farnsworth whether he was in favor repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that he would answer

that question by and by.

Mr. REAGAN remarked that he had come out of Mr. REAGAN remarked that he had come out of the canwass on that issue and was opposed to the re-opening of the Slave Trade m or out of the Union, and in favor of law, order, and justice. Now do you in-dorre the doctrines of Helper's book? Answer like a man. [Applainse.]

man. [Applause.]
The CLEKK checked the disorderly manifestations Mr. STANTON felt it his duty to say for himself and those he represented that so far as Helper's book advises servile insurrection., he utterly abborred and detested it. There were not so many men out as in the Penitentiary of Ohio who would tolerate it for a mo-

ment.

Mr. KELLOGG expressed his gratification at the turn the discussion had taken. He thought it could now be said that his colleague could proceed with his remarks. He knew his colleague would be frank and Mr. BONHAM said the Act of 1820 which charac-

Mr. BONHAM said the Act of 1820 which characterized the slave trade as piracy, was a blot on the statute bock, and ought to be expunged; but he knew of no party in the South in favor of having the law of 1819 repealed. With regard to the latter he was not prepared to say it is unconstitutional. There was no considerable part of the South or the Democratic party who agitated the question of reopening the trade. It can never be done in the Confederacy. As to whether he was in favor of reopening the trade at a future time, he was not prepared to say.

Mr. FARNSWORTH -Does the gentleman indorse the sentiment in the book "Black Diamonds," for the revival of the slave trade by law?

revival of the slave trade by law ?

Mr. BONHAM ... I. BONHAM-It is impracticable. I do not stand attitude of one was indores the violation of any

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. McRae whether he

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. McRae whether he indereed the sentimert.

Mr. McRAE, as an individual, was in favor of reopening the trade, but this was not the position of the Democratic party in Mississippi, or any other State. He was, however, for the faithful execution of the laws as they stand, against the reopening of that traffic.

Mr. FARNSWORTH did not think such a design could be fixed on National Democrats, any more than that it could be justly charged that the Republicans indered the acts of John Brown.

Mr. McRAE believed he was the only member of he Democratic party in Mississippi who entertained hat opinion.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked Mr. Crawford if he in dorsed the reopening of the slave trade, as recom-mended in "Black Diamonds."

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that he had never read

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked whether he was in

favor of reopening of the slave trade.

Mr. CRAWFORD replied that under a particular state of circumstances, he would, but at present he opposed it, as did the Democratic party of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it had been asked optosed it, as did the Democratic party of Georgia.

Mr. FARNSWORTH said it had been asked whether he indorsed Helper's book. He had never read it entirely, and had never seen a copy till he came to this House. So far as any pages in that book could be fairly construed into recommending insurrection, and emancipation of slaves by violence, he did not indorse it. He was, however, in favor of the inculcation o such doctrines as lead to peaceful emancipation. He thought some passages of that book doors the pastigues of that book doors the insuffice. But, in so far as that hook quotes the language of Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Lee, Henry, Pinckney, and other great lights of the Revolution, be indorsed it. The passages to which gentleman on the other side take exception are the doctaines of Judge Douglas, to oppose Slavery by unfriendly legislation. So far as Slavery exists in the States, he old not believe in constitutional power to legislate concerning it.

States and power to legislate concerning it.

Mr. MILES called attention to the fact that it was only this morning that he saw a copy of a letter to Gov. Wise, stating that some Aboditionists in Chicago had actually been in correspondence with persons in Ohio and the New-England States to go to the rescue.

of Old John Brown.
Mr. FAKNSWORTH-Will you give the name of

Mr. MILES-It I had it I could not give it, for the letter might have been confidentially written. The gentlemen had said that there was not one of his constituents who would make a raid in Virginia, and hence I referred to the fact of such a letter being Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that the letter might

be a boax.

After some further colloquy on this point, Mr.

LAMAR said he always had been opposed to the reopening of the African stave-trade. He was in the
Senate when Mr. Seward announced the doctrine
which had such a startling effect on the South, that as
soon as this Administration shall pass away, the Abolitionists would get control to overthrow Southern
institutions, and remodel the Supreme Court, so that
its decisions should be against the interests of the insulations, and remodel the Supreme Court, so that its decisions should be against the interests of the South. Mr. Seward said he expected that in his lifetime there would not be the foot of a single slave on this continent. While he (Seward) uttered this as his deliberate opinion, his form dilated, and his pale face was expressive of bad and malignant passion, and his eyes glowed as if the fire of hell were burning in his beart.

eyes glowed as if the fire of hell were burning in his best.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (earnestly)—God grant that I, too, may see the day when the foot of a slave will not rest on this continent!

Mr. FARNSWORTH said that it was the wish of Washington—it was the doctrine of the men who made the Republic, and of the men who will continue the Republic's existence. But this did not indorse the raid of John Brown. As to the Fugitive Save law, he said his peeple would not pursue the fleening negrously would leave that dirty work to the Democrats. He asked whether any Southern gentleman was willing to turn out and chase a fugitive slave. He understood that in the part of lilinois called Egypt, the people catch black men, and instead of advertising thom as runaways, advertise for their masters.

catch black men, and instead of accertaing most as runaways, advertise for their mastere.

Mr. LOGAN (who represents Egypt) said that any imputation that his constituents violate the law, was false. It was right that such runaways should be

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained, saying that he spoke Mr. FARNSWORTH explained, saying that he spoke for a large number of Republicans. Not one of them would step out of his way in pursuit of man, weman, or child, for the purpose of restoring them to Shavery. But in saying this be did not say that they would place themselves in resistance to the Pugitive Shave Law. They would pursue a course such as has bega suggested, of "masterly inactivity." He believed the Fugitive Shave Law unconstitutional and inhuman in some of its previsions, but reigher himself not his party would offer armed resistance to it.

Mr. BARKSDALE—The Constitution provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and to the extent that you will not obey it to that extent you violate your oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—You mistake; the Constitu-tion does not provide that I should render up fugitive

Mr. BARKSDALE-It provides for the rendition,

and you, as a citizen of the country, are bound to earry it out, and unless you do it you are a traitor. [Ap-plance, e-perially in the galleries.] The CLERK stated that having been clothed with power to enforce order, he should, on the next mani-testation of applause, direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to deep the alternation

Voices: "Do it now."

Mr. FARNSWORFH referred to an editorial in the
newspaper States and Union of this city, in which he
said it was stated that the election of Mr. Sherman

would be a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. This he understood was the Douglas organ.

Mr. ADRAIN stated that so far as his knowledge extended, it was not the organ of Mr. Douglas, and did not speak for him.

Mr. FARNSWORTH : claims to speak for Vir-

Mr. EOTELER-Virginia is here to speak for her-

II, a≱d she can act for herself. Mr. FARNSWORTH defended the Republican party from the charge of sectionalism. He related an aneodote of a physician, who always, when called to attend a pattern "a beet adment be could not discover, gave them needed to those throw him little fits, for its said he was "bell on fits." So it was with the Democratic party. Every four years, just before the Presidential election, they throw the country into fits. They have heely Every four years, just before the Precidential election, they throw the country into fits. They have larely thrown Boston and New-York into fite, and got Mr. Kverett, Ger. Cushing, and others, to come forward and aftermpt to save the Usion. He but no fears for a dissolution of the Union; it had been said so often that the people had got used to these threats. If the Union was to be dissolved, he hoped they would do it during the Administration of Mr. Buchman, so that the disgrace would not attach to a Republican Administration. Let the Democrate elect whom they please, the Republicans will submit, and when they get into power the Democrate must submit. A Republican Administration will try to take care of the Union, and will take care of the purse.

A VOICE—"I have no doubt you will." [Laugh-A VOICE-"I have no doubt you will." [Laugh

Mr. FARNSWORTH-If we squander any more money than Jenes Buchanan has, God grant that

Mr. FARNSWORTH—If we squander any more money than Jenee Buchanan has, God grant that we nay never elect another Republican President. [Renewed laughter.] Dissolve a majority of the people of the United States, in a constitutional and peaceful manter, elect a man President of the United States! Great God! what an idea that is. What is the intent of this Government, what the me of a Constitution?

Mr. MILES—It is to restrain majorities.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—The Constitution has never provided that minorities shall rule majorities. Dissolve this Union! What are you going to do with it! Have you never read Bulwer's novel, "What will be do with it!" Are you going to dvide the Massissippi River? If so, how much are you going to give us! Aint you going to let our boys float their rafts down! What are you going to do with "Yankee Doudde!"—tivide that, too? [Excessive laughter.] What part of the Forrith of July are you going to give us, and what will you take! What are you going to do with the grave of Washington, and those of the men of the North who fought side by side with him in the battles of the Revelation. Dissolve the Union! For God's sake, don't let us hear any more of this miserable cry about dissolving the Union. These men who fill the gallerier—claquers for Disminon sentiments—don't they gallerier—claquers for Dismion sentiments—don't they know that if the Union is dissolved, these marble palaces will become the habitation of bats and rate; will become stone quarries, where marble will be cheap? You might as well talk about desolving the everlasting hills, as dissolving the Union of these

Mr. ENGLISH sent to the Chair the proceedings of a public meeting in Chicago, expressing sympathy with John Brown, to show that Mr. Farnsworth's statement

of that matter was incorrect.

Mr. FARNSWORTH-I designed to say that no persons sympathized with the objects Brown had in

Cries of "Read the proceedings."
The Clerk read them.
Mr. ENGLISH remarked that such a meeting having

been held in Chicago, it was ember by proper that the Republicans should select that place to hold their Naozal Convertion. Mr FARNSWORTH retorted that it was just as

proper for the Democracy, having indersed the senti-ments of Calhoun, to select Charleston as the place for ments of Calhoun, to select Charleston as the place for running the old Democratic machine into the ground.

Mr. Mc CLERNAND said John Wentworth was the founder of the Republican party in Illinois—their Jupiter Terans—and in his paper he classes John Brown with Kosciusko Garibaldi, and other heroes.

Mr. FARNSWORTH replied that it was true that Wentworth had been an efficient worker in the Republican party, but it was unfair to hold the Republican party respensible for the sentiments of any one man, especially when we only have an extract from an article, without the context. The South Carollina Logislature had had a resolution before it for the appropriation of \$20,000 to buy arms, on the ground that federal relations are now dissolved between the North and South. He might, with the same propriety, charge

federal relations are now dissolved between the North and South. He might, with the same propriety, charge that on the Democratic party.

Mr. LOGAN read an account of a Republican meet

Mr. LOGAN read an account of a Republican meeting held in Aurora, Ill., sympathizing with Brown.
Mr. WM SMIIH (Va.) obtained the floor, but yielded it for a personal explanation to Mr. NELSON, who denounced certain statements in The States and Union newspaper, as wilful and malicious falsehoods. He had hitherto taken no notice of the matter, deeming it better to tolerate licentiousness than to restrict the freedom of the press. He stated that his speech had been highly commended in various States by American and Democratic, as well as Republican newspapers.

newspapers.

Mr. GARTRELL hoped Mr. Smith would permit a vote to be taken for Speaker.

Mr. SMITH consented, claiming the floor for to-

After a call of the House, a ballot was taken, with Acjourned.

Union Meeting at Washington.

Union Meeting at Washington.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1859.

A Union meeting was held here to-night, and it was attended by from 400 to 500 persons.

Resolutions were offered denunciatory of the fire-centers of the South and the fanatics of the North, and proposing as a remedy for the present evils to rally around the Constitution and the Union.

A substitute was then offered, declaring that this meeting is inepportune and unnecessary, which the

nceting is inepportune and unnecessary, majority favored. There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, and the meeting separated in disorder to the music of a tell band.

The falling of the platform with many gentlemen thereon, was among the incidents.

Union Meeting at Newark, N. J.
Newark, N. J., Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.
In response to an extens vely-signed call, a large and enthusiastic Union Meeting was held here this evening.
Mayor Bigelow presided. The resolutions were concervative and soundly Democratic. They were unanimously passed. Eloquent addresses were made, deprecating agitation, by Messrs. J. F Freinghuysen, Wm. K. Macdocald, Garrett D. Wall, and other distinguished citizens of New-Jersey. A great number of letters were received from prominent public men by the Committee, and which they intotal to publish.

The Pike's Peak Express.
Sr. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.
The Pike's Peak Express arrived here this morning

with \$10,000 in gold dust.

The advices from Denver City are to the 14th irst.

Both branches of the Legislature had adjourned after perfecting a code of hims for the government of Jefferson Territory. An extra session is to be hold on the 23d of January.

Elections are to be held in all the counties on she list Monday in January, for the election of local officers

Elections are to be held in all the countries of the latter Monday in January, for the election of local officers and a general organization under the new order of things.

Utah advices to the lat inst, are also escaived by this arrival,, but there is no news from that Territory of general interest.

A Monster Cannon.

Pirtsucasa, Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

A menster cannon for the Government was cast this morning at the Fort Pitt forandery, under the superintendence of Lieut. Rodman, and was a complete success. It weighed over fairty-five luns, and is called the Floyd. The metal is from the Bloomfield furnace, and Mesgra, Knapp & W. ade were the contractors.

In a Perilons Position.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 23, 1879,
The steamer Dilly ent, from Alton, is aground on the Chain, ten miles above this rity. Sixty to eighty persons are on boar's of her without provisions, and Figure 19 of the prevents any communication being made with the choic. Strong efforts are making to keep them from charving. sturving.

HARRISOURO, Pa., Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

Halsinger, the negro convicted some time since of the murder of bis wife, was executed this morning.

Mutual Company.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

Mallor's Station, Mo., Dec. 23, 1859. The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates, arrived at this station at half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday

night. The following is the summary of the California new

furnished by this mail. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2, noon.-The steamer Cortex sailed on the 29th ult. for Panama, taking one hundred and eighteen passengers. On her return, she will bring up the mall which was to have left New-York

Judge Terry, indicted for killing Senator Broderick n a duel , was armigned on the 28th to plead in the Court of Sessions of San Francisco. His coun for a transfer of the case to the Fourth District Court, also in San Francisco, which was denied. The case was postpoped til the 20th, to give defendant time to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the

Coi. J. W. Pardee, an old and much respected citizen, formerly manager of Weils, Fargo & Co.'s banking business, died suddenly, on the 28th inst, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

There were about \$390,000 in the State Treasury

on the let. Snow had fallen to the depth of four feet in the Sierra nevada Mountains; notwithstanding which, says The Placerville Observer, we see many person on foot and horseback, or with trains of pack mules, pushing on to reach the Horse hoe Mines.

Over three tuns of silver ore arrived at San Francisco on the 29th ult. Encouraging news from Carson Valley continues to

be received. New discoveries of gold and silver, and latterly of lead, were frequently reported. Henry Meredith of Nevada recently purchased a

one-testieth share in the original Conistocta silver minee for \$10,000. The San Francisco Standard says that if the levee is not instancly repaired, the city will be inundated.

The month of November was one of almost continued storus and rains, and has given augury of an unusually wet season.

The steamer Panamaarrived at San Francisco on the 28th, bringing Oregon dates of the 25th ult.

A Democratic Convention had been held in Oregon City. Sixteen delegates from eight counties withdrew, leaving eleven counties represented. Those who remained elected Gen. Lane and Jurge Deady as delegates to the Charleston Convention, instructing them to vote for Gen. Joe. Lane for President. The seconders resolved to support the nomince of the Charleston Convention, but elected no delegates.

Oregon papers contain further accounts from the new Similkameen gold mines, representing them as a reality, and probably extensive. Gold has been found a hundred miles above the point where it was first discovered. As evidence of the richness of these mines, an account says that the parties went there, and soldiers, who had not worked more than three or four menths, were exhibiting \$600 or \$300 each. Already several parties have started for the diggings. From the Dallas Company, about fifty organized at Portland for the same purpose, but there would be no great rush until Spring.

The steamer Labouchere arrived on the 28th from Victoria, bringing 154 passengers, and dates of the

23d nlt. On the 22d a steamer arrived at Victoria frow New-Westminster, with about \$100,000 in gold, and 175 passengers. The passengers gave a flattering account of the Upper Fraser River digggings, but the prospects of a severe Winter were causing the entire abandonment of that region till next Spring. Lower Fraser River was free of ice, and the miners were disposed to stay during the Winter. Aboutt 1,500 miners were at the Vancover diggings. The general impression at Frezer River was that there would be an immigration of ten thousand into British Columbia by the close of March, but there does not appear any good founda-

tion for these extravagant expectations. Mojor Downie was on his way down from the Upper Fraser River region, by the Lillevet trail and Port Douglass. There were reports of his having made some valuable geographical discoveries on his journey from the coast to Fort Alexander, among which were a chain of lakes extending along the route 150 miles, so that steamers drawing twelve inches of water can navgate a distance of 100 miles further than steamers drawing four feet, which latter run on Senass River; and a practicable portage of 40 miles will then reach Fort Alexander. These reports are looked upon at Victoria as important, as, if true, the upper mining districts will be much more accessible than heretofore, being brought almost within water communication of Victoria.

Numerous buildings of wood and brick were being erected at Victoria, and real estate was said to be late San Juan difficulty.

CONMERCIAL.

Only a light trade was doing, and no large operations were ventured upon. Candles were weaker and without buyers at over 20c. Coal very firm. Coffee un banged. Pig Iron sells at about \$32.50, from the ship. Nails call. Oils quiet. Provisions moving. ship. Nails call. Oils quiet. Provisions moving in quantities without improvement. Twelve hundred firkins of old Butter was sold at auction yesterday at 124 cents. Shipments via the Isthmus were affecting the market unfavorably, as the calculations of the quantities conclug were st fault. Lard in tierces was worth 12 a 13c. Small lots of Pork was welling at \$18 per barrel, and \$10 for half barrels;

Lard in tierces was worth 12 w 13c. Small lots of Pork were selling at \$18 per barrel, and \$10 for half barrels; prime, \$14 50. Bagged Hams, \$11 w 11 50, and patent covers very dull. Bacon, \$12.

Rice quiet and unchanged. Raw Sugars heavy, with limited sales at former rates; Eastern Crushed weak. French Brandies nominally firmer. Domestic Spirits move moderniely at 55 w 46c. Brandy, 33 w 40c. Lew proof Whisky, 37 4 w 38c. Pure Spirits, 65 w 67 lc. Alcohol in barrels, and Spirits Turpentine dull and heavy. Teas without animation. Cask Claret still rolling high.

heavy. Teas without animation. Cask Claret still ruling high.

Arrived Nov. 29, steamer Uncle Sam, from Panaona.
Sailed Nov. 30, ship Grey Feather, for Valparaiso.

Meeting of American, Whig, and Union Belegates.

Washingnos, Dec. 23—10 p. m.

Delegates fully representing the American, Whig, and Union parties, met here this evening, when, after some discussion of a conversational character, the following resolution was adopted:

Essized, That the Chairman of this meeting be empowered and requested, in conjunction with the Chairman of the National Central American Committee, and the Chairman of the Whigh and National Committee, to sait a National Inion Convention, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and vice-free decay of the United States, and to issue an address, if it shall seem expedient to them so to do, to the people of the United States, cogneting the mode of electing Delegates to the said Convening the mode of electing Delegates to the said Convening on the said convening to the reasons which make the present Union movement indispensable to the perpetuity of the Government.

The Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals adjourned to-night. In the case of Stephen Clark agt, the City of New-York, in which judgment had been rendered in favor of Clark for \$120,000, a new trial is ordered.

W. H. Gibson Admitted to Bail. W. H. Gibsen has been admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, to appear before the Court on the 25th January, when a motion for a new trial will be around

Murder at Sea.

Wm. Harris, steward of the ship Said Ben Sultan, has been convicted in the United States District Court, at Salem, of the murder of Capt. Edwards, a passenger on the voyage homs.

The New Steamer Narragansett. Negrolk, Van Friday, Dec. 23, 189. The war-steamer Narragansett went on another tria

-ocal 69 to intel muste a task rous of word Hain radii \$

trip to-day.

The schooner Samuel Chase of New-York, wrocks to at Rogers Island, will prove nearly a total loss.

Pire.

Arossta, Ga., Friday, Dec. 23, 1859.

Luther Roll's carriage establishment in this city was destroyed by fire last night. A number of corriages and buggies were consumed. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is insured in the Southern Mutani Company.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE STATE OF KANSA'S AND PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. Dec. 21, 1879.

BUCHANANA. f The N. Y. Tribune.

The Hen. Mertin F. Conway, the . wember of Congress elect from Kansas, arrived here a few days ago. with two copies of the Wyandet Constitution-one for the Senate, and the other for the House of Reatives. Being obliged to leave immediately for York to attend the meeting of the National Republican Committee, he piaced the two copies in charge of Mr. Grew of Pennsylvanin, who, after the organization, will deliver them to the proper officers. Before lesving the city, Mr. Conway had an interview with the President of the United States, and requested blue to present the subject to Congress in his message, as in the case of Oregon. The President said it would not be necessary for the Constitution to reach Congress through him, as the Convention framing it took precautionary steps to have it go directly to the presiding offi-cers of the two branches of Congress. The President said he would have no objection to send it to Congress in a message, if, as in the case of Oregon, there was but one copy here, and that in his own hancs. He wished it distinctly understood, that he did not object to sending it to Congress from any captions spirit. Mr. Con way said that the Wyandot Constitution provided: First, that a copy should be reat to the President of the United States with the expectation that he would communicate it to Congress; and that copies were also ordered to be sent to the Houses as a matter of convenience, and to obviate the difficulty incarred in the case of Oregon, where the Hoose was without a copy, the Senate having the only one extant, which accompanied the message. Mr. Conway said he had brought the copies for the Senate and House himself, but that a special sessenger, Judge W. F. M. Arsy, was appointed by the Wyandot Convention with instruction to present a certified copy of the Constitution to the President, and sek that he communicate the same in a measures to Congrest, and recommend the immediate admiss over Kansas into the

To-day Judge Arry called upon the President and delivered to him the only certified copy of the Constitution in manuscript, (the two the House and Senate are printed copies), and be repeated the request made previously by Mr. Conway. The response of the President was similar; but after being arged by Mr. Aray to communicate his views to Congress open the subject, and assist in the immediate admission of Kansas, so as to ena-ble the people of that troubled eccurry to give their at-tention to other matters, and in peace devote them-relyes to infernal improvement under a permanent government, and remove this element of controversy out of the canvass of 1860, and, "post ble, stop "the agitation of this question either in Cong rees or out of "it," the President replied that he would take the matter into consideration and determine at an early

The Senate Investigating Committee has sent Chas. S. Jones, esq., Doorkeeper of the Senars, to Texas, for Richard Realf, the ex-Secretary of the Brown Government.

I understand that Thaddens Hyatt of New-York, President of the National Kansas And Committee; W. F. M. Arny, the General Agent of that Committee (it is said here that he "Kearney" mentioned in Gerrit Smith's letter, and the "W. F. Mo. stary" mentioned by Richard Realf, should be Judge W. F. M. Arny of Anderson County, Kansas); Gen. S. C. Pomeroy of Atchison; Gov. C. Robinson; Martin F. Conway, the General Agent of the Emigrant Aid Society at Lawrence, Kanses; Capt. J. Montgomery, and Augustua Wattles of Linn County, will be summered to appear as witnesses before that Committee.

THURSDAY IN THE HOUSE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1359.

To-day has been a great day in the House, in which the gain has been entirely upon the side of the Opposi-tion, and in which the Administration has done nothing but lose. The debate was opened in the morning in a lively manner by Mr. Anderson of Kentucky. He denounced the Disonion sentiments held and expressed by some of the Southern Democrats, and laid the blame of disorganization upon the Administration party in the House-where it belongs. He showed conclusively that the Southern Disunionists are not supported even at home, for here is a body of more than twenty Southern Representatives, representing a large Southern constituency, who (the majority, at least,) userly denounce any sentiment of Disunion. In order to test the sincerity of the Democracy, and to show their willinguess to organize the House, several of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats offered to unite upon Mr. Gimer, if he could be elected. The Southern Democrats and the Northern Doughfaces boasted yesterday of their willingness to sacrifice almost anything to defeat the Republicans; and now, chance. Did they do it? Not a bit of it! For two ballots they had an opportunity to show the sin-cerity of their promises; and then the men who had left Mv. Sherman returned, leaving the South Americans more disgusted than ever with the insincerity of the Lecompton Democracy. Mr. Lawrence Keitt obtained the floor after this, and made a very begging, trembling sort of a speech, carnestly beseaching all Southern men to come to the aid of their section of the country. Poor man, nobody volunteered to come to his help in this his hour of sore need. Unt the crowning glory of the day was the manly and effective speech of Mr. Grow, on a resolution presented by Mr. Winslow of N. C., proposing to adjourn for the holidays. He refused to take the floor by any courte w of the gentlemen on the other ride, but claimed has his right. He charged home upon the Democracy that, from the very first day of the session, instead of trying to organ ize the House, they had discussed the nabject of Slavery, while the Republicans had eat silently and heard their principles misrepresented in the grows at manner, and themselves called treasonable, and sectional, and incendiaries. The Democrats had discussed

the Helper book, and advertised; it in such a way as to circulate thousands of conissure to then could have been done in any other way. And now, after wasting all this time -now, while ther can't of men vere here with Government contrages in their hands, sking the Government to fulfil im ple dges -now they propose to adjourn in order to amnor themselves and leave these men to bankruptcy, and the Government to break its plighted faith. Had a b ombakell falles on the Democratic side of the Hanse it could not have created much more excitement thrin did this speech of Mr. Grow's; they fluttered like a county of wounded birds, and the almost universal very of "Mr. Clerk," which went on from that side of the House as Mr. Grow closed, sounded like the, cry of distress from a. versel when a double-shotted broadside has swept by a decks and srashed her bull. Amid the din, a motion to adjourn was made and put, and the Clerk, glacktr , es-

ape the confusion, declared it certied. The confusion of opinious here as to an our canization is far worse than the confusion of tow goes at Babel, and no man knows what a day may be no forth. I think the changes better to-day then they nave been this week, but sime will show.

STRIKE OF BEER-DEPARTE -Mores' an a thousand eer-drinkars of Mann beim have formed I an association, pledging each other that they will pe , but two kreutzers per schoppen for Mannheim beer; the brewers ask two and a balf. In the meantime they pay two and a half for beer from other towns, F poyr furnishing thom aminly.

THE WORKERS OF PARIS. - The number of laborers in Paris, according to a cor man just taken by Government, is about 260,600, it goldding women as well as men. The business of t alloring and ready-made clocking furnishes employ w ant to 100,000 people, far more than any other. a days sales

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